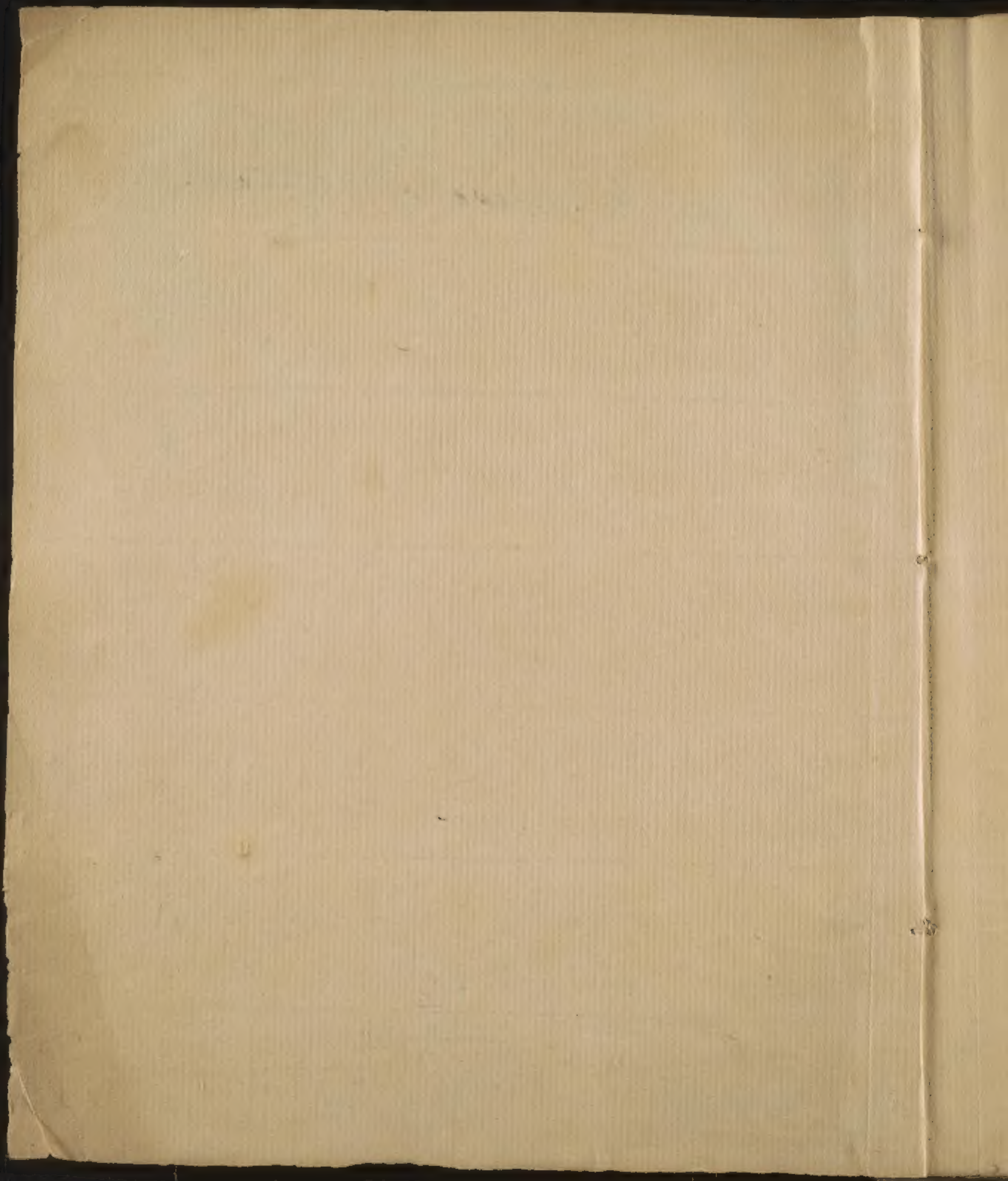
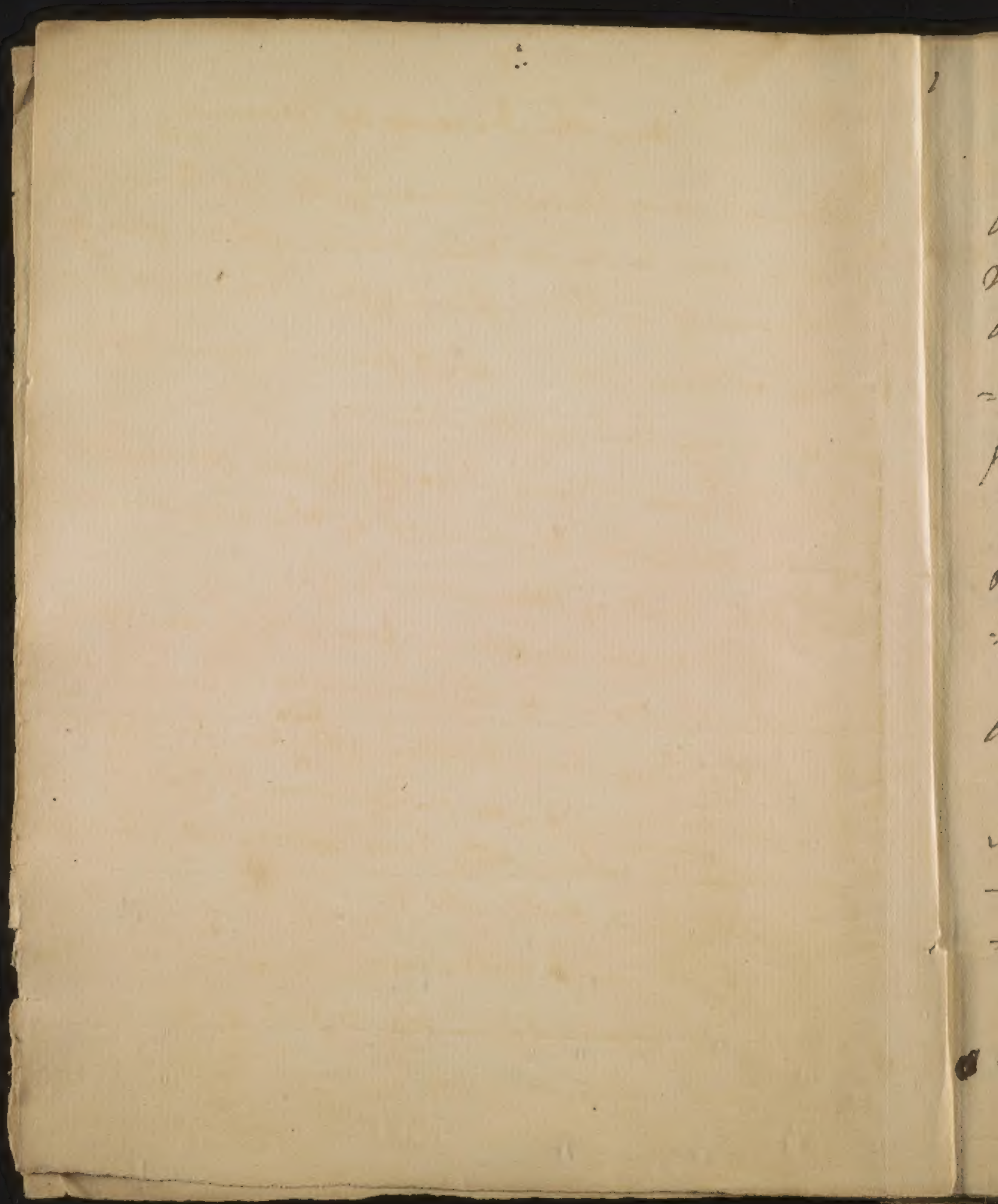


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On the Diseases of Women.





1
On the Diseases of Women.

Women are subject to nearly all the Diseases of men, and to some other Diseases that belong exclusively to them from the peculiar texture of their bodies, and from menstruation pregnancy and parturition.

I have already treated of the menorrhagia or an excessive discharge of the menses, under the head of hemorrhages.

I shall make a few remarks upon the obstructions of the menses.

They have been divided into ^{two} kinds, the one is called Emansio, or an absence of the menses, - the other is where they have appeared, and afterwards been obstructed.

The Emansio mensesium arises from an original weakness in the vessels of the uterus, ~~and~~ with or without general weakness of the whole system 2 from too much

The first are
✓ ~~It has to look as~~ paleness, Dyspnea, Dys-
-pepsia, (the last disposing the patient to eat
lime, Coal, Sand, & even feathers) & anasarca,
in which case it has been called Chlorosis.
The ^{as common} ~~last is fluor albus~~ dyspepsia of mal
Debility is fluor albus.

excitement in the blood vessels which prevents
 their uniting and effusing the menstrual
 blood. The excitement in this case is suppressed.
 and 3 From an ^{imperforated} ~~imperforated~~ hymen.

Emansio mensium from the ^{first cause} ~~first cause~~ may
 be known by signs of general debility, ^{and local} ~~and~~
~~of local debility manifested by flux & hemorrhoids.~~
 The Remedies in this case should be tonics,
 particularly Chalybeates, cordial diet, & exercise.

Emansio mensium from suppressed excitement
 in the uterus is generally connected with the
 marks of robust health. - the face is often
 flushed, pains are felt in the head & breast,
 and the pulse is full lance or dyspepsis. The
 remedies in this case should be bleeding, purges
 and low diet, and afterwards tonics if they
 should be necessary.

If Emansio mensium arises from the
third cause, that is imperforated Hymen, it

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should be relieved by an operation which may be performed by a scalpel. The menses are sometimes discharged monthly into the Vagina - where they accumulate, and excite great pain, and sometimes a suppuration of tissue from the pressure of the retained menses upon the neck of the bladder. I once saw a pint of a black fluid discharged by a puncture in the hymen which had probably been accumulating for five or six months. Every monthly period was attended with great pain.

Obstructions of the menses are acute & Chronic. The former ^{are} ~~are~~ from all the causes that induce fever and ~~are~~ to be cured by the same remedies that are proper ^{for other acute fevers.} & no remedies for promoting the discharge of

^{chronic obstructions}
V But ~~they~~ are more generally accom-
panied with all the symptoms formerly
mentioned of *Imanoid mensium*. The
Remedies should be the same as were
directed under that head. ~~they~~ In addition
to them what would be the = turn over

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the menses should ever be employed in these cases. By restoring the natural action of the blood vessels either by depletion, or tonic medicines, the menses soon recover their natural course.

The Chronic Abscessions arise from general, or local debility, or from both. ^{These are} ~~which is~~ attended with considerable reaction followed by great arterial excitement. Sometimes the case should

Sometimes ~~followed by~~
The Remedies when this is the case should
be bleeding, ^{alutic purges} ~~and~~ and low diet. After the
reduction of the system to what I formerly
called the menstrual point, tonics should
be given. ~~Some~~ have ^{been} called Emmenagogues. I
have said in our Therapeutics that I do ^{not} admit
that class of medicines. Chalybeates ~~are the most~~
~~and~~ the Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum,
Pennyroyal, and ^{feather} ~~salter~~ fur, and Lavage tea ~~are~~
~~all general stimulants~~ Exercise are all general
stimuli, and they have all been employed

~~V of the menses sometimes arise from~~
~~debility of the uterus alone, what would~~
= be the effect of injecting some gently
stimulating liquids into the Vagina so
as to excite the mouth of the womb?
- It is certain Matrimony has sometimes
- times cured obstructions of the menses
after all the common tonics have failed.
The remedy in this case must have
been a local stimulus.

They act only by elevating the system to
 with ~~leaves~~. ~~when exhibited at the precise~~
 point ~~of before mentioned~~. As Obstructions
~~when the Obstruction becomes~~ ^{is connected with} ~~as general~~
 weakness, and is not accompanied with action.
~~reaction~~. It is common to ~~proceed to~~ ^{for}
~~and~~ to watch with impatience ~~for~~
 the ^{of our medicines} effects in promoting a discharge of the
~~menstrues~~. In these cases we do not bleed, ^{and why? because}
 the loss of ~~very~~ even four ounces of blood
 would increase the debility of the system.
 why then should we hasten the ~~return~~ ^{of the}
 loss of that quantity of blood from the uterus?
 - The Obstruction is the effect, ^{cause} & not the ~~cause~~
 of the general debility. By elevating the system
 to the menstrual point, by means of tonics,
 Chalybeates, cordial diet and ~~to~~ exercise, we shall
 remove the Cause of the Obstruction, and

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This will soon be followed by ~~its~~ the removal
of its effect, that is a discharge of the menses.

In all cases of obstructed menses, it is
of great consequence to examine the pulse.
in every visit we pay to our patients. ~~It is~~
~~as~~ The Obstruction ~~discovers~~ itself in
head ache, sickness at stomach, pains in the
bones, but more generally in an increase
or diminution of excitement of the arterial
system. It is from the neglect of attending to
the pulse that the practice of physicians has
so often been, not only ~~unsuccessful~~ but un-
successful, but hurtful.

Obstructions are seldom removed before
days after they have continued seven years.
It is very difficult to remove them after they
have continued even three years. The system
in these cases accommodates itself to their
absence, as it does to the loss of a limb, &c

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and women often enjoy good health in this unnatural state of the system.

I have suspected in these incurable or
^{of obstruction,}
 obstinate cases, that ~~the system is~~ ^{enough excitement} ~~the system is~~ ^{inflammation}
~~is too~~ ^{is too} ~~weak~~ ^{weak} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~secrete blood, or~~ ^{secrete blood, or} ~~secrete~~ ^{secrete}
~~but being accompanied with a secretion~~ ^{only}
~~of blood~~ ^{of blood} ~~into~~ ^{into} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~system~~ ^{system} ~~which~~ ^{which}
 by forming membrane obstructs the mouth
 of the ^{wound} ~~wound~~, or the blood vessels which usually
 perform that office in the ~~leg~~ ^{wound}. This
 conjecture is rendered somewhat probable, from
 conception so rarely taking place where the
 menses have been obstructed more than two
 or three years.

✓ It is the cause of a natural disease, or
a substitution of an artificial for a natural
one.

Dysmenorrhoea.

This distressing disease called difficult men-
 struation, has been called by Dr. Lippot, a
 "Uterine ~~menstrual~~ Colic". It is attended with ^{great} pain,
 in the region of the Uterus, which extends to
 the whole abdomen - and hence the name
 given to it by Dr. Lippot. There is either no
 discharge, or a very small discharge of ^{serous, or dark} blood
 coloured in each paroxysm of this Disease. Like a
 complete obstruction of the menses it is
 always the effect of ^{or is} excessive or ^{on the} irritable
 excitement in the blood vessels of the Womb.
 We see something analogous to the former,
 in the muscles of the Womb in parturition.
 They are elevated above the power of convulsive
 action, so as to be unable to expel the
 fetus ^{until} ~~until~~ this excitement is reduced by
 bleeding, or by breaking the membranes

✓ A certain Mary Hickey who was
afflicted with this ~~dis~~ ^{the} form of ~~the~~ disease
in our hospital in 1811 was perfectly
cured by three bleedings, and afterwards
by the usual tonic remedies. —

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which ~~contains~~ enclose it. In like man-
ner this high and suppressed degree of
excitement in the blood vessels of the Uter-
us, which attempts ^{this form of} dysmenorrhoea in ~~one of its forms~~,
can be relieved only by bleeding in
its paroxysms, and by large doses of
Laudanum afterwards. When the
dysmenorrhoea arises from plethoric
excitement in the blood vessels
of the Uterus, Laudanum only should
be given during its paroxysms.

In the intervals of the paroxysms, the
Purges should be occasional bleeding, purges
and low diet, if the system be plethoric;
- If not the same medicines formerly
recommended in Obstructions accompa-
nied with general debility.

✓ The discharge it has ~~be~~ been found
comes from the mucous ^{glands} and not the
serous vessels of the Vagina. The humor
discharged is thin, whitish, viscid, and
when of long continuance becomes so
acid as to inflame ~~or~~ and excoriate
the pudenda. It may be considered as
a cancer of the Vagina.

It is distinguished from a gonorr-
-rhea by ceasing during menstruation.

It is a distressing disease. It ge-
-nerally prevents conception, and some-
-times produces Ulcers in the Vagina which
~~discharge~~ secrete an acid matter which
by its irritation induces luetic fever and
Death. I have called it when it assumes this

The pulse should govern all our prescriptions in this disease as in those Obstructions that are not accompanied with pain.

Lochia or Whites

I have an account of the symptoms of this distressing disease I refer you to practical books. It affects all habits & nearly all ages. I have seen ^{it} in women of up-
 apparently firm health & of the most robust constitutions. It affects girls under puberty. It is endemic in the City of Rio Janeiro, where whole families are affected with it, of women, and even children under five years of age are not exempted from it. It arises from general and local debility, ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~is sometimes~~ The Remedies should be general and local according to circumstances.

= form a Uterine Consumption. -

If the Disease be attended with a full or
 tense pulse, ~~and it is~~ as it ~~often is~~ gen-
 erally is when it occurs in robust habits,
 bleeding, purging and low diet will be pro-
 per to begin the Cure. But if it be atten-
 ded as it most commonly is with marks
 of general debility, the general Remedies
 should be Chalybeates, ^{Substituted at midwinters, Tinct:} Bark - Port Wine,
 of Cantharides,
 exercise, and if all fail a Jaboration. The
 last of these remedies is frequently indica-
 ted by the Disease being accompanied with
 visceral Obstructions particularly with an
 Obstruction of the Liver.

The local Remedies are astringents in-
 jections of different kinds - such as

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Solutions of Alum, and Sugar of Lead in
 water & Infusions of Oak and peruviana
 bark in water. I have employed the follow-
 ing osack injection with great advantage.
 The ingredients are decomposed after
 this mixture, but perhaps the efficacy of
 the medicine depends upon this circum-
 stance. R Cosm: Sub: g^{ss} ; Spiritus Cil:
 g^{ss} 20 Sac: Saturni ss Aquae font: Zi .
 A Syringe full of this medicine should be
 injected into the Vagina twice a day.

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Thus far have we spoken of the diseases which are common to all females. I shall now take notice of those which belong to women who bear children. They are principally two in number, viz Puerperal and Parturition.

In Puerperal the Uterus is affected with Chronic inflammation which induces upon the system a Chronic or lasting state of fever. That this is the case I infer from its being accompanied with all the usual marks of general and local inflammation in other parts of the body. I shall first mention its general signs.

1 Does ^{general} Inflammation produce a full ^{or} tense pulse? ~~Do~~ So does pregnancy. Con-
-ception

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is often known to have taken place from
this state of the pulse.

2 Does ^{general} inflammation produce chilliness, heat
a dry skin - ^{hangover bases} high continued Urine & ^{colic} tingy blood,
and ^{convulsions and cramps?} ~~stability~~ in the nervous system? So
Does pregnancy.

3 Does ^{an.} inflammation ever produce
- ecchymosis, or Echinosis? So does pregnancy.
Dr. Liot saw the latter upon the thighs &
belly of a pregnant woman.

4 Does ^{an.} inflammation ~~when~~ ever produce
giddiness, head ache, want of Appetite and
a sick stomach - ^{and dyspepsia} ~~and~~ puking? So does
pregnancy.

Let us next attend to the similarity
of the local signs of pregnancy, and local
fever.

1 Are parts inflamed enlarged? - This
takes place in the Uterus in pregnancy, so as

V hence too the origin of the Lochia.
They are a slow and spontaneous local
bleeding performed by nature, and in-
tended to cure the inflammation of
the Uterus after parturition.

to exceed according to In^o Hunter between 40
and 50 times its natural size in the last
month of pregnancy. ^{that} This enlargement is
not the effect of distention, I infer from
the Uterus suffering no diminution in its
thickness.

2 are parts inflamed disposed to hemorrhage?
- So is the Uterus in pregnancy - hence the
occurrence of hemorrhagic Uterine in preg-
nancy, and of subsequent Abortions, ✓
3 are inflamed parts disposed to end in Abscess,
Schimi, and Cancer? So is the Uterus, - hence
the origin of those disorders after parturition.
It is true they sometimes occur in women
who have never borne children. In these
cases they are the effects of the inflammation
excited by menstruation. That the Uterus

✓ This inflammatory fever exists
nearly in pregnancy. Perhaps ~~its~~
~~the~~ its final cause may be to furnish
animal matter for the formation
and growth of the fetus. — The mem-
-brana decidua is as certainly organic
matter as the Uterus. I see no diffi-
-ty therefore in supposing an organized
human being being formed by the
same process that forms organized
membrane, and that inflammation
is alike necessary for the production of
each of them. I hinted at this, formerly.

to is inflamed during menstruation I infer from
 the quality of the menstrual blood, which is
 incapable of coagulating, owing to its being a
 secretion from the Uterus induced by the
 morbid or inflammatory action of its
 blood vessels.

4 Do inflamed parts secrete coagulating lymph
 from which a Membrane is formed
 upon their surfaces? We see the same
 thing ~~too~~ in the Uterus. Dr Scarpa has proved
 the Membrana decidua which is formed
 during pregnancy, to be in every respect the
 same with the membranes which are
 formed after the Synanche trachialis, and
 Puerperal.

5 Do inflamed parts produce ting blood?
 to does an inflammation of the Uterus.

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stomach with the
 uterus which attends the inflammation
 of other organic parts. Its final cause Dr
 Hunter used to say in his lectures was to
 suspend the appetite in order to ~~attend the~~
 prevent the plethora which attends ges-
 tation - that is the excess of the inflam-
 matory fever necessarily connected with
 pregnancy. It probably occurs within the
 first three months after conception from
 the disposition of the inflamed uterus to
 hemorrhage being greater at that time,
 than in the subsequent months of pregnancy.
~~It does not occur now~~ What makes the
 final causes I have mentioned of Con-
 ception being accompanied with sickness
 highly probable is. - the absence of it is
 sometimes attended with abortion,
 in consequence of which a double portion

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of morbid action is concentrated in the
 Uterus. with the defect of appetite for ordi-

~~The Remedies for the~~ many Articles of
 food, and sickness ~~on~~ or puking After eating,
 there is Sometimes an appetite for unusual
 Articles of food, or for Articles not of an ali-
 mentary nature. This Morbid state of the
 Appetite has been called longings. It is ge-
 nerally connected with some prior Affec-
 tion that is ^{often} forgotten by the patient. It is
 often of a very capricious nature. Dr. Dureau
 informed me that he once had a patient in
 this city who had an Antipathy to cats when
 she was in health, but who during her preg-
 nancy longed for, and eat them with plea-
 sure.

The Remedies for this disease ~~of~~ are
 generally gentle emetics, Laudanum,

acts in the same way in
V The bleeding is ~~generally as no effect~~
preventing this hemorrhage from
the uterus, that it does in preventing
hemoptysis, or spitting of blood, and what
is menorrhagia but a spitting of blood,
(if I may be allowed the expression)
from the uterus? —

chewing biscuit constantly, eating ginger,
 lying in bed, and ^{above} all fresh air & exercise.
 When there is an absence of sickness of
 stomach, small and nauseating doses
 have been recommended to excite it, in order
 thereby to prevent abortion.

2 Menorrhagia. This disease occurs more
 frequently about the 3rd month of preg-
 nancy than at any other time. It is
 to be treated in the same way as Menor-
 rhagia where pregnancy does not exist,
 and it is to be prevented by small & frequent
 bleedings, and very low diet with gentle exercise.
 There is sometimes a monthly discharge
 of a few ounces of blood from the Vagina,
 which is attended with no danger. It
 may be relieved by the use of a few

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Ounces of blood from the arm.

3 Cramps and convulsions. These yield only to copious bleeding, that is to the loss of from 50 to 100 ounces of blood. Before the introduction of this profuse mode of bleeding in these diseases, they were always fatal. After they cease, Laudanum should be given to prevent their recurrence.

4 Vertigo, and head ache are to be relieved by bleeding, purges, low diet, and sleep with the head and shoulders elevated.

5 Intercourse is to be avoided by any giddy opening medicine. Alcohol should be avoided as an habitual laxative from its tendency to bring on the piles.

The diseases which are more immediately

✓ by means of a bandage.

connected with the enlargement of the
Uterus are

6 Hypertitis ~~and Jaundice~~ The Remedies for
it should be the same as for that disease
from other causes, with Dyspnoea of the Uterus,
7 Lacundia. The same remedies that
were recommended for this disorder
frequently with more frequent purges,
& difficulty of breathing. The remedy ^{for it} ~~here~~
should be depressing the Uterus in the man-
ner that has been mentioned.

8 Dyspepsia. The same remedies will be
proper for this disease that were advised
when it occurs from other causes, with
the addition of depressing the Uterus.

10 Constipation. Gentle laxatives, & especially
Rhubarb.

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11. Ischuria, or difficulty of making water.
 and 12 Incontinency of Urine both arise
 from the pressure of the uterus upon
 the ~~Rect~~ neck of the bladder obstructing
 in one case, and irritating it in another.
 Gentle purges and Glysters by emptying
 the Rectum lessen this pressure, and
 thus afford give immediate relief. I
 once had a patient in this city in whom
 an involuntary discharge of Urine was
 the first symptom of her pregnancy.
 13 Swelled legs and feet. These arise from
 the pressure of the uterus upon the Veins
 and Absorbents of the lower extremities.
 The remedies proper to relieve them are
 bleeding, purges and low diet.



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During pregnancy great care should be taken to avoid the pressure of the breasts, & nipples. Sore breasts & nipples arise chiefly from this cause. The nipples should frequently be pulled forwards during the last three or four months of pregnancy. The lactiferous tubes are thereby kept pervious, & ready to pour forth milk as soon as it is formed.

A question has often been agitated among man-midwives whether be proper to bleed during pregnancy. As well might we dispute whether it were proper to bleed in a fever. The grade of the disease of pregnancy, ^{the state of the pulse,} and the greater or less pains, and ^{that have been mentioned} suffering from its symptoms, should regulate the use of the lancet. Low diet, gentle purges & exercise are excellent

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V From its being preceded by all those signs of debility which precede other local and general diseases. The most prominent of them is ~~and~~ a subsidence of the uterus - which is

~~It was first struck with this effect of always attended with an increase or decrease of bleeding before a young parturient lay -~~
~~tion of excitability.~~

Observing these ladies to be more lazy which had been preceded a week or two before parturition by an acute disease that made two or three bleedings necessary to cure it. Constant exercise during pregnancy has nearly the same good effects. Labor, and the scanty diet of the Indian women of our country and of all the ^{women} ^{nations} contribute very much to lessen the pains of parturition. The low state of sensibility among them is another cause of this suffering so little from child bearing.

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- I Such as are proper prior to Delivery, and
 II Such as proper during the ~~time~~ ^{paroxysm} of parturition. —

I To the ^{head} first belong to

1 Blood letting. I was first struck with the efficacy of this remedy in lessening the pains of Childbearing by observing its effects in pregnant women whom I bled for acute diseases a week or two before they were confined. ^{in the}
 To be useful it should be employed ~~within~~ ^{in the} months of pregnancy. The loss of from 20 to 30 ounces of blood by two or three bleedings is generally sufficient for this purpose.

2 Gentle Cascatives. The Turkish women lessen the pains of Childbearing by taking a ^{teaspoonful} of sweet Oil every night ^{just} before bedtime ^{for 2 or 3 months} before their confinement. It acts only by its keeping the bowels gently open.

3 Abstemious diet and constant exercise.

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The Indian women of our country, and the women of all Savage Nations bear Child -
 even with but little pain. I have ascribed
 this to two causes 1st to their scanty diet, ^{and} ~~for~~
 2^d to ~~their~~ ^{their} constant hardships & labors
~~to which their lives are exposed~~, lessening
 the sensibility of their nerves. Both these
 may be imitated by the women of civilized
 nations by substituting low & simple ^{food} to
 the scanty diet of the ^{wives of the} ~~Indians~~ ^{Savages}, and constant
 exercise to their hardships & labors during
 the whole time of pregnancy.

II. During the paroxysm of parturition
 the Remedies should be accommodated to the
 state of the system. If the pulse be full, or
 loose, or depressed, - if the pains be very

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acute, or from a suppressed state of excitement
 there should be no pains, and if there be any
 symptoms that indicate the approach of
 Cramp or Convulsions, the Remedy should
 be 1 Copious bleeding - extending from 20
 to 200 ounces. It often acts like a charm
 in ^{alleviating labor pains} ~~accelerating labor~~ and shortening ^{this} its duration.
 A relaxation of the Os Uteri often takes
 place while the blood is flowing. But the
 advantages of this remedy extend much fur-
 ther. It ~~rather~~ renders Convalescence more rapid,
 - favours the easy secretion of milk, prevents
 sore breasts, Swelled legs - purpurae fur-
 and all the dismal train of anomalous
 complaints which often follow parturition.
 Dr Hunter used to teach in his lectures
 that the most rapid recoveries succeeded the

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29 The reason of this
the most severe labors. ~~This I believe to be~~
is obvious, for the severity of the pains cre-
ated ~~by~~ ^a ~~interest~~ local disease, and
thereby prevented the consequences of general
congestion and inflammation, just as
pain and inflammation from a wound
prevents tetanus. But bleeding by depleting
the uterus prevents both local & general
disease. The benefits of bleeding will be much
increased by emptying the lower bowels
which press upon the uterus by means of
glysters. Dr. Weiss of Paris has lately introduced
the practice of purging ~~at~~ immediately af-
ter parturition. He says it prevents the
puerperal fever. I shall mention another
authority in its favor hereafter.

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I cannot discuss the subject of Lycopodium
 bloodletting in parenthesis without taking
 notice that we are indebted to Dr. Denes for
 its ^{discovery and} introduction into general use in our
 city. I say discovery, ~~not~~ notwithstanding
 it was employed many years ago in
 France - ~~for Dr. Denes~~ of this the Dr.
 was wholly ignorant. It was suggested to him
 by an accidental hemorrhage from the lungs
 in one of his patients who was thereby deli-
 vered with scarcely any pain. The late Dr.
 Shippen said of this discovery that it marked
 "an Era in the history of ~~bridal~~ medicine."
 When the system is languid from the
 debility of action or abstraction opium should be
 given so as ^{to} dull sensation, and produce ^{action} reaction
 in the ^{system} system. Strong drink has the same

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effect. It is remarkable while they both suspend sensation, they do not lessen the contractility of the muscles of the uterus; on the contrary ~~but~~ the ^{forces} ~~the~~ of labor are quickened by them. ~~Spilopogon~~ ^{Spilopogon} a synonym of Spilopogon has the same effect as Opium and strong drink. It suspends sensation without lessening Muscular Contractions.

I shall now make a few remarks upon the diseases which follow parturition.

1 Women within a few days after delivery generally become feverish as is supposed from the new action which takes place in the breasts in consequence of the secretion of milk. — hence it is called the milk fever. It probably arises from the reaction of the system after having been depressed by the pains of parturition,

V. Often prevented by silence, Darkness &
Solitude. -

for it seldom occurs where labours have
 been rendered easy by the Remedies that have
 been mentioned. It yields to rest, Abstinence
 and a little gently opening physics, and it is
 & fore nipples are relieved by ^{applications to them of} the following
 remedies - Cold water, Lead water, Salt & water,
 Balsam peruv - Turkington's Balsam, Brandy
 and after them all by Sweet Oil. I mentioned
 this cause formerly.
 & fore breasts arise frequently from the
 same cause as fore nipples, but they
 are sometimes induced by a Cold & fever.
 - In ^{the} its forming state of an Abscess in the
 breast, general and local bleeding ~~often~~ ^{with}
 lenient purges, ~~after~~ ^{accompanying} and deep
 applications of nitre, or Sal ammoniac
 dissolved in water, or Vinegar & water often
 resolve it. If these remedies fail of having

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that effect, ~~seems~~ must be had to plaster
 and poultices to ~~ind~~ promote a suppuration
 in it. Bread and milk - bruised flaxseed &
 milk - also ~~the~~ a poultice made by boiling
 bread in strong beer till it is reduced
 to the consistence of a poultice, then add to
 it a Gill of Lye and as much sweet Oil as
 will preserve its softness. It is called from
 one of its ingredients the Lye poultice, ^{It is} ~~the~~
 is a very powerful Discutient as well as
 suppurative application. Equal parts of
 Bread, milk and soft soap have been used
 in the form of a poultice for the same
 purpose. —

3. Swelled leg or leg. This complaint has
 been called the milk leg, from its being
 once supposed to be the effect of the



translocation of milk to it. It is Rheumatism
 or Dropsy according to the degree of pain or
 swelling that attends it, and is the effect of
 the predisposition to both those Affections
 induced by the pressure of the Uterus upon
 the bloodvessels and lymphatics of the
 lower extremities. The Remedies for it should
 be the same as for Rheumatism & Dropsy
 from other Causes. Bleeding, purges, and
^{saline and blisters}
 direct are indicated when it is attended
 with great arterial action, but when it
 is attended with a reverse state of the System
 Bark and stimulating frictions upwards
 are indicated. Inattention to these
 two opposite states of the System, this disease
 is often tedious & painful, and sometimes
 ends in death, or in incurable lameness.

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I have seen it produce death from a mortification of the whole limb.

A female patient of mine was once cured of the hydropic state of the disease by drinking freely of parsley tea. It acted powerfully as a diuretic.

~~After parturition~~ ~~for many other diseases~~
After parturition, the belly is apt to ~~pro-~~
~~tend~~ ~~and~~ become flabby, and to protrude
so as to resemble pregnancy. It may be
prevented by a bandage tied round the belly
for five or six weeks after delivery.

Ulcers and Abscesses sometimes occur
upon the Labia pudendi after delivery.
- They were once mistaken for Venereal
~~for~~ Affections by a ~~some~~ physician of
great note in this city. ~~He was~~
He was
convinced of his error by an old woman

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who pointed to those phenomena in Dr
 Hamilton's midwifery as ^{the} occasional
 results ~~from~~ of the parturient fever. I
 mention this fact to induce you to ^{study} attend
 the diseases of women as connected with
 childbearing. For many ^{more} ^{survival} facts
 upon this subject, I refer you to the
 lectures upon midwifery & to practical
 books. — I proceed in the next and
 last place to make a few remarks upon
 the puerperal fever. —

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On the puerperile fever

Few diseases have been the subjects of more
 publications & controversies than the puer-
 =perile fever. ~~They~~ The latter have been produced
 chiefly ~~by pathology~~ ^{and} by its being considered
 and by different opinions of its causes ^{and the}
 as a fever sui generis, ~~It belongs to the class~~
^{of fevers} ~~and treatment of all its grades.~~ I shall briefly
¹ ~~enumerate~~ the different causes to which
 it has been ascribed, and then mention that
 only one which I believe to be the true one.
 The Remedies I shall recommend for its
 cure shall be founded upon the cause to
 which I shall ascribe it.

1 It has been said to be derived from the
 translocation of milk from the breasts to
 the bowels. This opinion is refuted by

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the secretion of milk going on during the
 whole course of the fever. ~~It~~ In those cases
 in which it ceases, nothing more occurs
 than what we observe in other secretions
 during the continuance of a fever. They are
 generally suspended or lessened. The white
 fluid is sometimes found in the abdomen
 after death from this fever, but this is the
 effect of a morbid secretion from the peritoneal
 coat of the abdomen, & now and then it is popu-
 -larly it may be the effect of the translocation
 of milk from the breasts after it has been
 secreted. I mentioned instances of the translocation
 of milk from the breasts to the lungs, and
 to much formerly in treating of secretion.
 The purpurile fever has been ascribed to
 the suppression of the Lochia. But this
 opinion is refuted by the Lochia continuing
 -ing ~~the~~

during the whole course of the fever, and
by their obstructions often occurring with-
out being followed by the puerperal fever.

3 It has been ascribed to an inflammation
of the uterus. Many dissections prove this
not to be the case. No inflammation has
ever been discovered after death below the
peritoneal coat of the uterus, and even in
those cases in which the inflamed uterus
has been inflamed from an injury done
to it in parturition, the inflammation
has not been observed to extend to its ex-
ternal part.

4 The true cause of this fever I suppose
to be an inflammation of the Perito-
neum. This inflammation is sometimes

✓ Dr Gordon observed that ovarium of
the uterus only to be affected in which con-
ception had taken place. -

limited, but it often extends over ~~the whole~~
 upon the ~~inner~~ abdomen, - ~~it gives~~
~~the dangerous~~ part of the Intestines, ~~and the~~ ^{mesentery}
 and omentum. ~~It is~~ ^{It is} remarkable it ~~never~~ ^{rarely} descends

below the peritoneal coat to the ~~other~~ ^{inner} coats
 of the ~~abdomen~~ ^{Intestines}. D?

Walter out of many hundred dissections
 never saw but five instances of ^{exceptions} ~~the~~ to

this remark. From the ~~uniformity~~
^{appearance of} ~~the~~ inflammation in

the Peritoneum, the disease has lately been
 called by the Nosologists in Tranque Peritonitis.

This inflammation we are told ~~is~~ ^{is not}
 obvious when patients die on the 5th or 6th day

of the disease, but this has been ascribed to the
 same retrocession of the blood from the small

vessels which takes place from the face and
 skin just before death. It is however generally

perceptible ^{if the patient die} on the 10th or 12th day of the disease



Unless the usual results of inflammation
that is a secretion and discharge of water,
or pus, or gangrene should have taken
place before those days. ~~The~~

This fever has ^{been} supposed to be ^{of} specific
nature; ~~but this is not the case~~ ^{and has been treated with specific}
~~Remedies~~ but it belongs to the Unity of
fever, and partakes of all its grades. It is
^{equivalent} typhus, typhoid - dysenteria - typhoid,
typhoid - ~~typhus~~ typhus, and perhaps
intermittent according to the season of the
year, the ^{nature, and duration} force of its ~~cause~~ remote cause,
and the constitution of the patient. The
Atmosphere has a ~~powerful~~ powerful influence
upon it as upon all the other forms of
fever, - hence we are told by Dr Leake that it
is most common in weather alternately
hot, and cold. —

V is possible some acid matter may be
generated by the ^{Distention} ~~constriction~~ of the uterus
which may act in conjunction as an
irritant with the ~~irritation~~ that
of distention.

However great the influence of the atmosphere may be upon it, its grade, ~~for~~ and danger depend chiefly upon the greater or less force, and duration of the irritation imparted by the distended uterus to the peritoneum. It V

I shall now mention the most characteristic symptoms of the most common form of this disease...

It generally makes its attack from within in 12 hours, to two and three days and according to some writers six weeks after delivery.

It generally comes on with a chilly fit, but sometimes without it. Its first symptoms are heat, thirst, cramps, vomiting, languor, pain in the head, and great restlessness. But we sometimes see instances in which it comes on with torpor in the extremities, and a coldness down the back.



a sense of uneasiness and pain occurs about the lower part of the belly. Pains likewise extend to the sides, Scapulae - the region of the short ribs, liver and spleen, bladder and Rectum, and such is the sensibility of the system that the patient is scarcely able to bear the weight of the bed clothes upon her. The breathing is quick, and short so that the motion of the breast is sometimes scarcely perceptible. She lies constantly upon her back partly from inability to bear upon her sides, and partly because in that position she feels least pain.

The matter discharged in vomiting is green, yellow and of a dark color.

The bowels are sometimes constipated but a diarrhoea often attends accompanied with pain, and a discharge green, yellow mucous stools, & frequently involuntary.



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of a most offensive nature.

The Urine is passing, of a high color, & sometimes deposits a large sediment.

The Lochia are deficient, or natural in quantity and sometimes of an offensive odor.

The Milk is deficient, or plentiful, or natural.

A troublesome cough accompanied with an increase of pain in the bowels sometimes takes place in this disease.

The Skin is dry, or partially, or universally moist.

The Pulse in its common form is frequent, quick, and weak, but it differs with the form of the fever.

The Tongue is ^{first} moist, white & dry, then rough & covered with a brown or black crust. This black crust sometimes covers the teeth.

The face is sorrowful, and assumes an appearance not common in any



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Other disease. It is contracted & elevated up-
wards so as to constitute a kind of flare.

Towards the close of the disease, delirium and subsultus tendinum take place. The belly now swells as in pregnancy and ascites - ~~there~~ great pains are felt in the back and buttocks - and one or both legs often swell up to the hips.

Sometimes petechiae, and erythema
 pustules or red spots appear on the joints.
 From these eruptions Thorne & Denevan
 have called the ^{disease} ~~fever~~ an erysipelatous
 fever. Pain generally ceases some hours,
 and sometimes days before death

The duration of the disease is from 24 hours to 11 and 15 days. In some cases it extends to 20 & even 30 days.
in

It terminates in health ⁱⁿ ~~with~~ the

✓ have been as numerous, as the con-
-troversies about its specific nature, and
causes. Each of them as been commen-
-ded or condemned according to the state
of the diocese in which it has been given.

But These controversies ^{may} ~~can~~ be ended
in a simple manner, and that is by
accommodating our Remedies to the
~~power~~ ^{force} and grade of the fever. 2

same ~~symptom~~ manner as other forms of fever.

Abuses, a slow unmitting fever, and
swollen legs sometimes need a recovery.

^{controversies about the}
The Remedies for this fever, ~~should be~~ [✓]
~~accorded to its grade and form~~ when
it is attended with a full and tense pulse
or to the symptoms of synocha or
synocha, or synochula fever.

1 Bloodletting should begin the cure. This
should be regulated by the pulse. In a pu-
=erile fever which prevailed at Aberdeen
and its neighbourhood in Scotland some
years ago ^{During the prevalence of an influenza: constitution of} Dr Gordon used this remedy
with great success. When called within 6,
or 8 hours, he drew from $\frac{3}{4}$ vi to $\frac{3}{4}$ xxx of
blood; which uniformly put an immedi-
=ate stop to the disease, but when bleeding
was employed later, it brought the fever to

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V Where bleeding ⁱⁿ to the arm is forbidden
local bleeding by means of leeches applied
to the Veins and Rectors have been
found useful. They may be employed
to aid general bleeding. —

4 to an issue on the 5th day. The bleeding always
reduced the frequency as well as the force
of the pulse - in one instance from 160 to
108 strokes in a minute. The indications
for the use of the lancet were as urgent
he says as in Pneumonic inflammation.
He bled not only in a depressed, but in a
weak pulse. It became active after bleeding.
The loss of but $\frac{1}{2}$ of blood, where more
was indicated, Dr Gordon says was always
beneficial. I can subscribe from experience
to the truth of nearly all the facts men-
tioned by this excellent physician in
favor of bleeding in the puerperal fever. I
have been in the practice of advising it
nearly 40 years, and always with the
same success as in cases of the same
grade of action. ^{to} ~~with~~ this remedy should
be added

V retained by the stomach, Glysters
should be substituted in their room. As
it difficult for the patient to ~~lay~~^{lie} upon
her side, she should lie upon her back
while the injections are administered.

~~It gives me~~ You will excuse me
gentl^y in expressing the great pleasure I
have derived from perceiving the coincidence
of my principles and practice with those
of Dr Gordon in the use of the two remedies
that have been mentioned. There has
likewise been a coincidence ^{between} ~~in~~ the
treatment ~~of~~^{he} met with from

2 Purgs. They should be regulated by the state of the pulse. After bleeding they are generally proper, but they are indicated in cases where the pulse forbids bleeding. They discharge bile from the bowels, abate costiveness, and when given in lenient doses, bring on a gentle Diarrhoea which depletes from the part affected. Dr Gordon relied upon them next to bleeding, in the puerile fever. They are forbidden only in those cases in which they are forbidden in a typhus fever. where they cannot be

3 Emetics. In a combination of puerile with the autumnal bilious fever in the Hotel Dieu in Paris this medicine was given by Dr Doulet with uniform success. He recommended it afterwards in all cases, It is proper only where they are

= the public for using them in an
inflammatory puerperile fever, and very
use of them in the yellow fever of 1793.

I shall quote his words upon this sub-
-ject. "Before I finish this Chapter says
the Doctor, I think proper to mention
the event of this disease in those who treated
it with wine & cordials, without either
bleeding or purging their patients. I took
notice that all the women died who were
attended ^{by} ~~with~~ such practitioners. Yet -
- here follows the rub, - gentlemen
their practice was praised, ~~because it was~~
pleasant, (tho' it always failed) because
it was pleasant, and corresponded with
popular opinion, whereas mine was
blamed, tho' always successful, because
my method of cure had the appearance
of severity."

proper in other states of fever. In a highly excited, and in a low state of the system, I am sure they are hurtful. When the fever blends itself with the fever of ^{safe} Antenna of a moderate grade they are both ^{safe} and useful.

4 Diaphoretics. The same rules should be followed in using this class of medicines in the presensile fever as in all the other states of fever formerly described.

5 Blisters. After the reduction of the system to what we formerly called the blistering point they are as proper & useful as in other fevers.

In the ~~Typhoid~~ ^{typhus} states of this disease, Bark, wine, volatile salt and opium are indicated. They are to

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Administered by
~~be given in the same doses and by the same~~
that were
rules, formerly mentioned in the treat-
ment of the typhus state of fever.

Fomentations of bitter herbs boiled in
~~spirit~~ vinegar with spirit added to it ~~and~~ ^{to}
the belly are useful, also the volatile liniment,
turpentine and sweet oil, and a pan cake
made of Camomile flowers, or Rue, or
wormwood, wheat flour, vinegar and
spirit, with a little sweet oil, or hogs
lard spread over it. It should be renewed
twice a day. — Sometimes becomes chronic

As this fever is ~~often protracted~~
~~and the 5th day~~, reverse should be had
to Calumet in order to induce a fatiguation.
— It promises the same success as a fatiga-
tion for any other chronic state of fever.
As a restoration of the milk where



The secretion of it has ceased, is always
favourable, it has been advised to apply
a sucking child, or a puppy to the breasts
in order to promote it. It has certainly
succeeded in checking an excessive flux of
the menses. Why may it not translate
excitement from the peritonaeum as
^{well} ~~readily~~ as excitement from the uterus?

The formation of Pus in the abdomen
is known by Chills and fever which have
induced an erroneous belief that the fever
had acquired an intermitting form. It
may be known by the usual signs of
putrid fever, and by a swelling of the belly.
- It has been proposed to discharge this
matter by tapping. Dr Gordon relates an
instance of a recovery from a suppurative

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& Spontaneous discharge of pus thro' the Umbilicus. A seton in the belly has been advised instead of tapping. I can say nothing in favor of either of them from my own experience.

From a review of all that has been ~~put~~ said of this disease, it appears that a ^{proper} knowledge of the treatment of it may be summed up in a few words. Find out the season of the year, the habit of your patient, the form of the fever & its duration, and above all attend to the nature of coexisting Epidemics, and then prescribe for it as you would for any other fever, always regulating your practice by the state of the pulse. This is more necessary perhaps than in any other form of fever from its so often

✓ A return of it is favorable after
it has been suspended. Bone marrow Dr
Gordon says in whom there was no
secretion of milk.

changing its type or character, and ~~appearing~~ ~~frequently~~ so often the livery of prevailing epidemics. —

I shall now mention the signs of ~~an~~ unfavourable & unfavourable issue of this disease. —

- 1 A constant flux of the Lochia, or a return of them after they have been stopped is favourable. Dr Gordon found even a flooding to be attended with a favourable issue of the disease.
- 2 A constant secretion of milk is favourable.
- 3 A moist skin with a moderate diarrhoea, and the subsidence of the belly after it has been swelled is favourable.
- 4 A moist and white tongue is favourable,
- 5 A discharge of mucus & bile only by vomiting, but

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6 a dry, and dark tongue, and
 7 a discharge of ~~the~~ ^a dark coloured matter
 are unfavourable.

8 The sooner the fever comes on after par-
 =tition, the greater the danger.

9 Great pain in the belly, with difficulty of
 breathing, costiveness, or an obstinate lax,
 are all alarming symptoms.

10 A rapid and weak pulse are alarming.

11 Obstinate wakefulness is unfavourable.

12 A sudden ~~effusion~~ diminution of the
 swelling of the belly, without being accompa-
 -nied with a lax, or a moist skin is always
 alarming.

13 A sudden cessation pain, with a weak
 pulse, petechiae, delirium, ^{sweats} coldness of the
 and paleness of the face are generally
 fatal symptoms. —

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The Preventives of this fever are gentle exercise during the whole time of gestation - occasional purges and bleeding in its last months - a strict regard to cleanliness in Dress, - and pure air. After parturition the preventives should be gentle laxatives or Glysters - ~~and~~ rest, ~~and~~ exemption from ~~light~~ company, and moderate light. -

The first of the three are found
in the north of the island. The second
is found in the south. The third
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